Lives of Many West Indians a Continuous Fete.

NOTHING ELSE TO DO

PEOPLE LIVE ON NUTS AND FRUITS AND ESCHEW WORK.

Solved in Part by Years of Instruction.

and imprisonment at Fort de Joux, France, was subjected to many tortures to compel him to reveal supposed hidden treasures on the Island of San Domingo.

"Yes." said he, "Santo Domingo contains immense treasures-incalculable; but to obtain them these things are indispensable-

liberty, peace and labor. In striking contrast are the words of one of his negro chiefs, who, refusing to work,

"White man lives on bread and meat and nust work to get it; black man lives on fruit and does not have to work."

The recent statement of the United States department of labor, July bulletin. that Cuba has an area of about 44,000 square miles, of which only 3 per cent, or 1,320 square miles, was under cultivation in 1800, suggests therefore an interesting cres in every hundred under cultivation. The disastrous wars and the destruction of sugar estates greatly decreased the acrege. While these facts are true, the need of labor and the dislike of it, as expressed in the sayings of L'Ouverture and his chief, tell the story of the tropics.

The Labor Problem.

The labor problem has in part been Contracts have been violated and pay withheld so that the unwitting victim bemes practically a slave.

the natives themselves, but it is the islands of the West Indies, except those belonging to European powers, are able, either by the example or the preable, either by the example or the pre-cepts of their leaders, to bring the people up to a respect for labor or a regard for its emoluments. In fact, the Spanish idea of office-holding is a salary for being masample is not inspiring and does not result the leaders and to become masters instead. Thus the people are given to idleness and to their holidays, which are almost without

Holiday Fetes Interesting.

The holiday fetes of the inhabitants of these islands are interesting. The people freworks and the decorations, though simple, are profuse. Colored tissue paper and the leaves of the palm are the materare quite proficient in the manufacture of narrow streets, on either side close to the across the street from paim to palm. On these cords are knots of tissue paper, each They are knotted on an inch or two apart and the paims are only a couple of feet and the street is thus spanned and walled

est gather on the sidewalk at the various The village band usually plays three pieces, The third is a piece especially hour or so at each piece and play all day and all night this feature of the village holiday does not conduce to the happiness of the foreigner who may be within the

At Easter Time.

All labor ceases, the ships arriving in the ports must wait for laborers to unload or load a cargo and often, as at Easter when parades are held in the evening about 7 clock, probably to avoid the heat of the mages usually found in the churches.

others at their side. A military guard sur-rounds them. The images are life size, made of wax and arrayed in silken robes or velvet. Tall lamps of crystal glass hold rods of gold. Following the first image come officers of the army and navy and dignitaries of the church. Other images, similarly attended and preceded by bands. follow, with infantry. All carry candles except the soldiers. There is little attempt at regularity, the narrow and crooked streets preventing any attempt at forma-

time, a practice which might well be imi-tated in the United States. The procession over, there is a short service at the church and the day is done. This continues every day for two weeks, commencing a week before Easter. Most of the holidays, though church holidays, are not celebrated so solemnly, but all mean cossation of business

Twelve Holidays in February.

In February twelve holidays, all observed, follow consecutively. All Souls' day is most interesting. The little cemetery is enby a narrow gate. It has a greater population per square foot than any tenement of the states. There are scarcely any walks and hardly stepping places between the graves. During this holiday friends of the eparted cover the graves with flowers. At night thousands of candles burn over the graves. The entire population takes part in the observance and the cemetery is crowded. The nearest female of kin repre-sents the family and sits upon the grave, hatless, but seldom in mourning, unless the death is recent. She tends the candles and watches the flowers through the long even-

On the more imposing tombs are lamps octagonal in shape, street lamps in miniature. These are upon iron railings sur-rounding the grave. There are twenty or re candles to each grave and the scene is site has been selected because the family formerly occupying the site has become extinct or too poor to pay the rental on the ground. The earth excavated is in a heap and human bones are mixed with it. the open grave, not yet completed, a bone or two may be seen protruding from the side wall.

St. Andrew's Day.

St. Andrew's day is a merry one. Then

_ Open Until 9 O'clock Saturday Evening.

Your Purchases Will Be Charged if You Wish.

A Saturday of Remarkable Saving at Hechts'.

A Most Remarkable Saturday Sale of Wash Skirts.

Not hesitating a moment in reducing prices almost to the giving-away point in order to quickly close out the stock. Note these wonderful offers for Saturday-

Pure Linen Skirts, which have always sold as high as \$2.50; heavy quality, made in the best manner, with full 6-inch hem and thare bottom. To 49c.

Beautiful White Pique Skirts, splendidly made with 1 and 2 rows of fine inserting; deep hem bottom, with plain flounce; sell up to \$3.98.

Greatly Reduced Introductory Prices on New Fall Skirts.

Fine All-wool Chevlot Serge Dress Skirts, black and blue, nicely tailored, rows of silk stitching on flounce; will sell at double after the opening of the season..... New Oxford Gray. Blue and Black Walking Skirts, made with the very styllsh siot seams; 4 rows of fine tailor stitching; very high grade; \$3.98

99c. for Elegant White Waists Selling # \$4!

Without a doubt the most surprising and most extraordinary sale of waists any Washington store has ever attempted. They're really the choicest and handsomest of the high-class waists of the season-finest white India linen and Persian lawn; many superb effects in lace and embroidery trimming and inserting; tucks in clusters and all-over tuck styles; waists with short sleeves and low neck, three-quarter sleeves and full length sleeves. Exquisite waists in Persian lawn, in all-over tuck styles. Your unlimited choice of these handsome and distinctively high-class waists, which are marked and sell up to \$4, for 99c. tomorrow.

40c for \$1 Wrappers!

Score another big triumph for this matchless Wrapper Department. It's a purchase of over 3,000 High-grade Wrappers from a prominent maker-the best and most advantageous purchase we've ever

made. They're the Wrappers for which every store asks \$1 and more. Made of excellent quality lawn and batiste; tastefully trimmed in Persian edging; new shaped yoke and bretelles; deep ruffled flounce and attached belt; waist has fitted lining. Light, dark and medium colors. Stripe, figure and dot effects. Skirts are made full and ample width and the wrappers are perfect fitting and in all sizes waist and length.

It's to be a red letter day in wrapper selling, for such an offering is one of the wonders of the season's selling.

Two Shirt Sales Which Will Bring Crowds Tomorrow.

A most fortunate purchase of fine quality "Peerless" Neglige Shirts, made of splendid grade Scotch madras, in most desirable stripe effects; detachable cuffs; all sizes and perfect fitting; regular prices are 69c. to \$1. Tomorrow these elegant shirts will be sold at

Another great chance—a special lot of 50 dozen finest White Dress Shirts, extremely high grade and first class, and suitable for every dress occasion. Regular selling prices in best haberdashers' are \$1 and \$1.50. Tomorrow these are to be yours at

59c.

Four Big Saturday Specials in Furnishings.

Men's Fine Quality Lisle-finished Half Hose, some dropstitch, some plain; fast black; quality selling at 19c.— OC. (3 pairs for 25c.) Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, all sizes, splendid 71/2C.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, made of best quality muslin, with red and blue stitching; selling at 44C.

Four Great Attractions in the Shoe Department.

Ladies' Soft, Mellow Vici Kid Lace Boots, silk vesting foxed, and silk vesting inlaid, the new ideal toes; all sizes and widths. Ordinarily \$1.59

Boys' Chrome Kid, Box and Satin Calf Iron-Clad School Shoes, bull-dog toes; solid as a rock; the indestructible kind; sizes up to 512. Usually \$1.75; tomorrowi....

Girls' Kid Skin Lace Shoes, solid leather throughout, patent-leather tipped, faultiess in every detail; sizes 11½ to 2, 97c.; sizes 8½ to 11, 69c.; sizes 50c.

\$3.50 Silk Umbrellas (*) The remainder of a celebrated Philadel-phia maker's show from stock of fine black

and colored Silk Umbrellas, for men and women, go on sale tomorrow. They're finest taffeta silk, twilled silk and all silk gloria; and umbrellas from the same stock are selling today in all the best stores up to \$3.50. It's a big snap for tomor-

Bath and Table Linens At Surprising Savings for Saturday.

Best Quality Roller Crash; red and blue check; colored 578C.

Mr. Man, About These Suit Sales?

Do You Know

Without an exception, the selling of these Men's \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 Suits at \$5.00 is the most important clothing selling event Hechts' or any other store has ever had, all things considered. Just think of it yourself.

Fine Cassimere and Fancy Cheviot Medium-weight Suits, which we've sold right along at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15, are yours to choose from at \$5.00.

A fitting second chapter of this most exceptional offering is the \$11.75 Suit Sale, giving you choice of the best we've ever been able to sell up to \$20 for \$11.75.

The past week's selling shows how wonderfully popular these sales are-and the readiness of the men of Washington to avail themselves of an offering which means such great and sure returns for every dollar they invest.

These Suits are examples of high-grade tailoring in every detail and are most desirable and seasonable in all respects.

Whether your suit need is a present or prospective one - avail yourself now of this astonishing opportunity to secure two and three dollars' worth of suit value for every dollar expended. There will be an end of these suit sales-and little likelihood of such chances in the future.

Suits which \$5.00 \$15 to go at

meres and fancy cheviots, and tailored in a manner which could not be bettered at any price; in many styles, and selling every-where at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. A chance never before offered to choose at \$5.00.

Suits which \$ 1 sold up to \$20 to go at

Three Trousers Specials. Men's Trousers made to sell \$1.50

\$12.50 Serge Suits, \$7.50 Hecht Guaranteed Blue Serge Suits, which are worth \$12.50 at any store, are to go at \$7.50 tomorrow. An even \$5 is the saving—and plenty of serge weather to come, and another summer's wear in every suit. It's a snap which will be welcomed by a host of men.

Irresistible Offerings in Boys' Wear.

Remarkable are the saving chances brought to the front in the Boys' Wear Department. Saturday must see a considerable clearance, and these are the offerings which will accomplish it:

Suits which sold up to \$2.00 = = = = 700.

Galatea Cloth Wash Suits, in many styles and kinds, most of them selling at \$2; neatly trimmed with silk embroidery and braid; a big variety to choose from.

Suits which sold at \$1.49 = = = = Boys' Blue Flannel Sailor Blouse Suits, nicely trimmed with red and white silk soutache braid; never sold under \$1.25 to \$1.49. The suits are extra well made and a most remarkable special at 69c. for Saturday.

Suits which sold up to \$3.98 = = = \$1.98

Special lot of exceptionally well-made Suits of Dark Mixed Cassimeres; all sizes; double-breasted style; medium weight. Sell regularly up to \$3.98. For tomorrow the choice will be \$1.98.

Boys' "Merrimac" Percale Waists....11c. Boys' "Brownie" Overalls, best denim.16c. Boys' 49c. Wool Knee Pants.................25c. Boys' 50c. White Duck Knee Pants.....15c.

HECHTS' GREATER STORES, 513-515 Seventh Street.

stain. The eggs thus prepared are thrown n doors and windows, against the whitened walls, and people pelt each other with them. Several changes of clothing are necessary luring the day, and no one must get angry A white duck suit is a target for every-

National holidays are few and do not last long on the calendar because there is nothing to celebrate or commemorate. Few imversary. Yet there are holidays enough that they find little time for labor. Farher from the cities the holidays are as religiously observed, but with less ceremony. The principal observance seems to be a complete abstaining from work. Apparentthe people keep no calendar and mistake their dates in this respect, or, not being able to read, take no chances and observe every day of the year.

Hospitality to Strangers.

They are hospitable enough, and while it is not possible for a stranger to sell or buy anything, the humble home and contents are at his disposal. This may mean a hammock in the single family room-a hammock of coarse, heavy canvas, built for one but to hold two if there are two in the party. The previous occupant sleeps upon the earthen floor. Sometimes only a place on the hard floor is offered, and that must be contested for all night with the rats which infest the place. A bed such as they have is a luxury. Pronged sticks are stuck them. This bed gets harder as the days go by and the sojourner can feel it growing

The meal is the sancocha, a stew made of everything that is left. It is good when the ingredients are good, but too often there is a suspicion. The serving of this depends upon the resources of the host, but is only a question whether each of the partakers has a gourd with which to dip in or whether there is only one to pass around. The fingers do the rest.

The reason they do not sell is because there is a sort of family relationship all around, and a system of exchange of commodities whereby no money is ever used and what property there is is a family as-There is no occasion for hard labor in this sort of life, and so the holidays are welcomed as a relief from what little might

be necessary.
"Liberty, peace and labor," L'Ouverture says, "will reveal the treasures of these is lands." And he is met by the words of his chief, 'Black man don't have to work." It is an interesting problem.

Tobacco a Necessity. From the Kansas City Journal.

Justice Brown of Joplin has rendered a decision which will win for him the gratitude and admiration of every man who uses the weed. The city is trying to compel its merchants to keep their stores closed on Sunday. The law permits the necessaries of life to be sold on the Sabbath. During the trial of a test case it was

CHINESE LOVE FOR GAMBLING.

Celestials Even Bet on the Number of Seeds in an Orange. From the Lendon Mail.

One of the most common ways of betting in China is with oranges. This goes on at the fruit stalls and also in private houses. The bet is on the number of seeds in an orange. Sometimes it is as to whether to the exact number of seeds the orange contains. If at a fruit stand, the dealer will pay the lucky guesser five times his bet, but the loser must pay the value of the orange, also five times as much as he has wagered.

Quall fighting is done on a table with s little fence about its edge. The fighting quails have been starved for some time. As they are put into the pen a few grains of wheat or rice are laid before them and they at once begin to fight over them. They are trained for the purpose, and a good fighter

It is the same with the crickets. Their prize rings are little bowls. The crickets have been trained. They seem to under-stand their master's word, and they are urged on to the combat with straws. The Chinese understand how to feed and groom the crickets for the fray. They give them honey, boiled chestnuts and boiled rice and certain kinds of fish. They do not allow any one to smoke near them, for they think that tobacco injures them. If the crickets grow sick, they feed them upon mosquitoes

In a cricket fight the crickets are weighed in before they are put in the ring. They are matched as to size and color. The betting is done just as carefully as at an Engcommittee, which deducts a certain per-centage for those who own the fighting houses. During the fight the gamblers grow excited. They scream and yell and hop up and down as one insect gets the better of the other, and go almost mad when one

The Chinese have all sorts of games, but mostly games of chance. Even in kiteflying the boys and men—for even the men fly kites—will try to see which has the strongest string, forcing his string against contests the strings are often soaked with glue and dusted with powdered glass that they may cut or saw the better. At every feast, however, there are games of guessing upon which money is staked.

The World's Zenith City.

The population of Moscow shows a remarkably rapid increase. Within the comparatively short period of thirty years the number of inhabitants has just about doubled. At the time of the French invasion in 1812 the urban Muscovites numbered about 300,000, although the official figures were 252,000. In 1871 the official census gave the population as 602,000, in 1882 it was 768,000, and according to the reckoning now completed the historic capital contains 1,173,500 inhabitants, thus taking the tenth place among the most populous cities of the world. Moscow covers an

London, with the largest population of any city in the world, covers 303 square klio-meters, New York, with a population num-British metropolis, has a total area of 795 square kilometers. The population of Moscow is less dense than those of St. Petersburg, Glasgow, London, Berlin and

AVOCADO PEAR.

the number is odd or even, and at others as | This Tropic Fruit Growing in Favor With Northern Public.

From the Jacksonville Times-Union. The Spanish name for this is aguacate (corrupted, like our word from the Aztec, ahuacati). The name "alligator" is a rough corruption from the above, and ought to be frowned out of use.

It has much the shape of a large sized bell or pound pear, and weighs from a pound to two pounds. In the center is a large husklike core, inclosing the seed. Between this core and the skin is the meat, which, when ripe, is of a rich, creamy yellow, and tastes as much like beef marrow as one thing can be compared to another. It is sometimes eaten with a dressing ofsalt, pepper and oil, but is generally used

it is seen that there is a double lining, retween the meat and the interior core. of the linings clings to the meat and the other to the core. The lining being removed from the meat and the oter skin of the pear cut off, the fauit is treated the same as the meat of chicken or lobster designed for salad. A fipe avocado pear costing 40 cents will make as much salad as a good sized lobster or a chicken, and is much cheaper. and

The use of this fruit is not confined to the natives of the West Indies and South American countries, but is growing in favor with Americans who have an opportunity to taste it. Twenty years ago there in New York city during the season, while at present the sales of one firm alone aver-age from 300 to 500 every week of the season, which lasts from about June 1 to November-1.

There is one curious feature about the avocado pear with which probably few of those who have eater it are familiar. The seeds, mixed in a jelly-like substance, are contained within the core? If the core is split open and a pen or sharp pointed stick dipped into this jelly-like mass, using the half of the core as a cup and stirring the seeds and jelly together, the compound can be used as an indelible ink. The mark made by it is at first of a dirty cream color, but becomes darker with time, finally assuming a deep salmon hue, and there is no known acid which will remove it.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FLATES. Amateurs Should Work With the Best Material

The amateur photographer had gone out

because we don't get good results from bad material, and we are not to blame at all. You see, it's this way: As soon as the amateur gets his camera he goes to snapping right and left, and the first thing he knows he finds that it costs money to use se many plates. Then he begins to retrench and he does it by buying cheap plates. The best man or the best camera on earth can't get good results from bad plates, but the amateur seems to think that one kind of a plate is as good as another. That's where he's off. Age is one of the things that kills a plate, and these plates are old. The way that is done is this: The cheap people

class manufacturers who have a lot of old plates on hand that they can't afford to sell to their trade and the cheap buyer takes the lot at any kind of a knockdown price, say 10 cents a dozen-and we can't buy any kind of a decent plate for less than 321/2 cents-and he puts his label on them and goes into the market, offering his goods at 25 cents a dozen, 10 cents less than we can possibly sell the lowest-priced plate that is any good at all. That 10 ents saved catches the amateur and he takes the cheap plate. Then his trouble begins, and so does ours. I know one chap who changed cameras three times in his efforts to get good results, and one day while he was kicking I suggested that he try a high-grade plate. He did and after that there was no more kicking, ex-cept what has to be with every photographer, no matter how good he is or good his instruments and material may be. "To show how amateurs will chase the cheap things I will tell you of an incident. A downtown dealer going out of business sold a stock of supplies for \$400 to another dealer. He took all the supplies, reserving the cameras, and put them on a special counter, advertising the lot at ridiculous prices, but having a big sign up that he would not guarantee quality. Well, it was a picnic for the amateurs, and they rushed

who handle photograph supplies go to first-

out in three days for \$600-a clear profit of the amateurs began to be heard from old stuff utterly worthless, and the poor amateurs had the bag to hold. There was no recourse, either One of them said to me that the dealer was honest enough, but that he, the amateur, was a fool, and stuff that the seller practically admitted was no good, as he could not guarantee it. After awhile, I suppose, that one, who went out of here feeling sore, will tumble to the truth and will get good plates if he wants to get good pictures; but you can't tell. 'Some people won't never learn nothing nohow,'" and the man behind the

Ancient Book Booming. From the Book Lover.

counter sighed profoundly.

A bookseller who in 1705 had printed a large edition of a translation of a very dull work by one Drelincourt, called "The Christian's Defense Against the Fear of Death," found the stock hang upon his hands. With the tears of bankruptcy before his eyes he applied for assistance to

court's book as "the best on that subject grave to tell the public this, but the effect was immediate and wonderful.
"'Drelincourt Upon Death,' attested by

one who could speak from experience," says Sir Walter Scott, "took an unequaled run. The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. They now traversed the town in every direction, like the same bullets discharged from a field piece."

MAKING CITIES BETTER.

Work of a London Association in Improving England's Capital. rom the Chicago Record-Herald.

There was established recently a Betterment of London Association under the presidency of Sir W. Richmond, R. A., which has started out upon a comprehensive campaign for the abatement of nuisances.

Its program includes the suppression of street noises, such as those produced by organ grinders, costermongers and newsboys, a more frequent and thorough removal of refuse, the more conspicuous postpauper immigration and the employment of young children in the streets, vigorous of expectorating in public conveyances and buildings," the institution of proceedings against the sale of impure ice cream, the suppression of betting and gambling in public places, a movement against the practice described as "the constant digging up of the highways to the great inconvenience of the public," and a move-ment in favor of the registration of street musicians and street traders, and of the banishment of all idlers and hawkers from

The British Medical Journal approves this rather large scheme and reflects upon London's dirt and her need of betterment. The Medical Record of New York says that the conditions complained of are rampant in that city in an intensified form, and intimates that New York's most pressing want today is a Mr. Richmond. What, then, shall be said of Chicago, whose filth would stagger either a New Yorker or a Lon-doner? There is work here for a federated society of improvement clubs in the interest of health, cleanliness and comfort. Champions of a city beautiful should study the program thoroughly.

LEARNING TO WEAVE.

Hand Loom on Which Vacation School From the New York Tribune.

The introduction of the tiny hand loom into the sewing classes of the New York vacation schools this summer is the latest development of the handicraft movement. This little loom is of a size convenient to stand on an ordinary school desk. The warp is put on in the ordinary way, in straight lines from one warp holder to anone plays pranks upon his friends. Women gather on the more pretentious housetops and turn pails of water on unsuspecting pedestrians. The contents of eggshells are removed and the shell is filled with mud. Fremoved and printed and he was sore of the shop where amateurs' photographs the tenth place among the most populous cities of the world. Moscow covers an area of 101 square kilometers, or only two class area of 102 square kilometers, or only two class area of 103 square kilometers, or only tw

in the vacation schools this summer wove wash rags, iron holders and dish rags to begin with. Then they made lengths of finer cloth, which was afterward used for many purposes-bureau covers, table mats, cloth, which was afterward used for bags, bed room slippers or bables' shirts They wove lengths of rag carpeting suitable for a doll's house and little yarn afghans in stripes. One little girl in Miss McGill's class, at public school No. 35, wove a beautiful little Smyrna rug, green, with a de

sign in pink, which has gone up to the board of education exhibit Teachers of the textile handicrafts and the domestic arts are emphasizing of late the teaching of the nature of fabrics. With this toy loom the child learns to make her own fabric. In fact, she can go further and make the loom itself, as it is detachable and can be dovetailed together. It teaches design and combination of colors in a new way, but besides that the child gets an idea of constructive ingenuity which does not reach her through any form of needlework. Some of the little girls in the

from their looms. little device, has been spending the sumschools in the use of the loom. She has child herself. She invented a machine for fluting ruffles at the age of fourteen, a self-wringing mop at sixteen, and she states ery today which is not woven in part by a machine of her invention. This straw-weaving device brought her in at one pe-Hooper has obtained a great deal of valuable experience in handling her patents. Throughout the entire life of her straw machine patent she was involved in law-suits over it, one of them lasting eight years. On one occasion she went to Eng-land, sold a patent right and returned with \$10,000, having been gone just thirty days.

Surgery Saves a Nylghau.

From the New York Sun.

A three-months-old nylghau broke its left foreleg in two places in the paddock in the Central Park menagerie a month ago, and an uncommon experiment in animal surgery was tried to save its life.

When a wild animal breaks its leg it is usually killed, as it cannot be kept quiet long enough for the bones to unite. The young nylghau broke its leg near the shoulder in leaping over a watering trough in the paddock while engaged in a game of "tag" with three other youngsters of the same species. Director John W. Smith in-structed Keepers Snyder and Shannon to structed Keepers Snyder and Shannon to do up the broken leg in a splint made of bandages and tar. The tar was put on hot, and the animal was quiet until the tar cool-ed and hardened. The bones had first been properly set, and when the tar cooled the splint held them in place. The animal was able to hobble about the inclosure on its game leg. Dr. Edmund B. Southwick, the park entomologist and Park Commissioner park entomologist, and Park Commissioner Willcox watched the outcome of the experiment with interest.

The splint was taken off recently, after being on for four weeks, and the bones were found to be thoroughly united. The animal went skipping about the paddock almost as lively as before the injury.